

## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <a href="http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content">http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content</a>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Industrial Coöperation in Bristol. A Study in Democracy: Being an Account of the Rise and Progress of Industrial Coöperation in Bristol. By Edward Jackson. (Manchester: Cooperative Wholesale Society's Printing Works. 1911. Pp. xiii, 606.)

The author's aim "is to give a plain unvarnished account of the cooperative movement in Bristol, setting forth all its early vicissitudes, and bearing testimony to the public spirit, the foresight, and the undaunted perserverance of its promoters." Book I, "The Persistent Principle," briefly treats of the mediaeval guilds of Bristol and of the beginnings of modern cooperation which is "the old spirit of fraternity adapting itself to the new environment." The first cooperative ventures were of Chartist origin, following a visit of Robert Owen to Bristol in 1840. In Book II, through 300 pages, is described the troubled growth of four local distributive associations, the first founded in 1382, and their amalgamation in 1905. Book III, "The Cooperative Movement of Today," weakly terminates with a composite of local information, largely extraneous, and an uninspired summary of the British cooperative movement.

The contribution to economic literature lies in Book II which is a source-book of coöperative practice in Bristol. originality, but with good sense, the writer describes the issues which year by year concern these four cooperative groups, treating There is much detail events in the order of historical sequence. inserted which is only of local interest, especially the frequent lists of officers and the descriptions of premises. There is, however, to be gleaned from this section a quite unbiased view of the inner workings of fairly typical local consumers' associations, especially through extensive quotations from letters, resolutions, and reports. The brief comments of the author on the more important issues are not profound but sane and practical. The whole leaves a strong impression of the necessary difficulties of successful industrial cooperation as well as of the educational value of the coöperative movement.

JAMES FORD.

## Harvard University.

## NEW BOOKS.

DIEHL, K. Ueber Socialismus, Kommunismus und Anarchismus. Second edition, enlarged. (Jena: Gustav Fischer. 1911. 7 m.)

Twenty lectures.